Proposal for Prospective Pharmacosurveillance

Donna DiMichele, MD Workshop on FVIII Inhibitors November 21, 2003

The Question: Host or Product?



Post-Licensure Pharmacosurveillance

 Will pre-licensure clinical trials have the power to ascertain true PTP inhibitor incidence?

<u>or</u>

 Will a post-licensure pharmacosurveillance program be required?

Why Pharmacosurveillance?

- Post-marketing pharmacovigilance recognized by industry / regulatory organization as important to identification of ongoing safety / efficacy concerns and redefining risk / benefit ratios.¹
- Currently, "mandatory" spontaneous AE reporting of clinical safety / efficacy concerns is primary method of surveillance.

^{1.} Talbot JCC and Nilsson BS. Br J of Clin Pharmacol, 1998.

Spontaneous AE Reporting

Important Function

- Alerts physicians / regulators / industry to
 - early strong drug-event causal associations¹
 - severe unexpected adverse events²
- Fosters suspicions ® prompts further warranted investigation²

^{1.} Tubert P, et al. J Clin Epidemiol, 1992

^{2.} Alvarez-Requejo A et al. Eur J. Clin Pharmacol, 1998.

^{3.} Goldman S. Clinical Therapeutics, 1998.

Spontaneous AE Reporting

Limitations

- Underreporting
 - < 10% SAE's; < 4% AE's are reported</p>
 - precipitous decline in reporting after 2nd post-marketing year
- Confounders / Biases
 - reporting environment
 - quality of data
 - numerator / denominator inaccuracies
 - temporally-associated clinical and lab data
 - challenge /re-challenge information
 - outcome

Pharmacosurveillance Alternative

- Post licensure randomized clinical trials
 - industry-sponsored
 - larger subject accrual than pre-licensure study
 - very expensive if to GCP specs
- Post-marketing cohort studies
 - industry-sponsored
 - slow recruitment / lack of control arm
- >* Long-term global pharmacosurveillance programs
 - industry-sponsored, or
 - independent of / supported by industry
 - facilitated by regulatory harmonization

The Question: Host or Product?

Post-Licensure Pharmacosurveillance

- Assuming the need for a long-term pharmacosurveillance program, what are its necessary elements with respect to:
 - project scope
 - HTC / government agency / industry participation?
 - type of data collection?
 - surveillance period
 - clinical / laboratory data collection / analysis / reporting
 - national vs. international databases?

The Question: Host or Product?



Post-Licensure Pharmaco-Surveillance (cont'd)

- Role of physician organizations? Government agencies? Industry?
- Funding?

Participation



Universal data collection system for all FVIII products

Products globally distributed

Products with limited distribution

International Database

National / Multinational Database

Hemophilia treater-driven*

* Vermylen and Briet, Lancet 1993

Subject Selection



- > PTP's
 - defined by pre-licensure clinical trials
 - on all factor VIII products
 - plasma-derived
 - recombinant
 - future modified products
- Observation period defined by cumulative factor VIII exposure days, not time

Data Set (1)



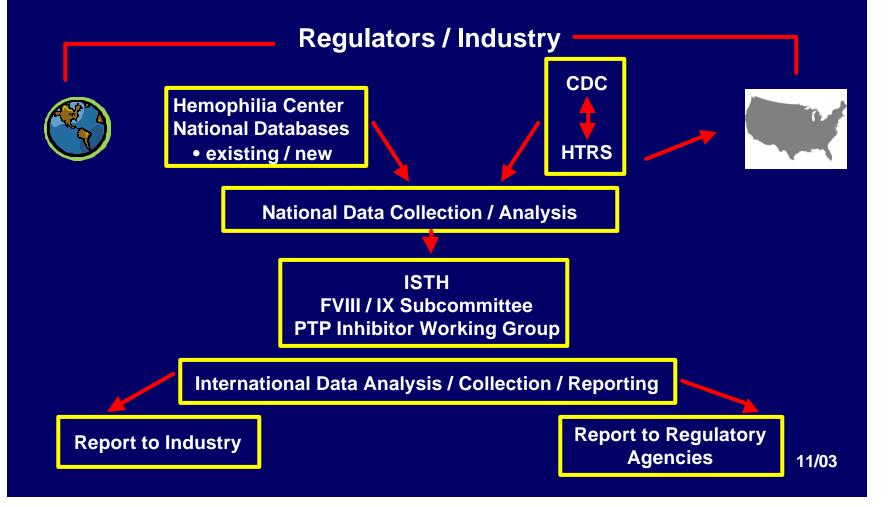
- Minimum Data Set
 - Defined by: Regulatory agencies with industry input
 - Focus: Ascertain product immunogenicity
 - incidence / prevalence of HT / LT inh
 - at risk PTP population
 - risk period
 - outcomes
 - Goal: Ongoing reassessment of product risk / benefit ratio

Data Set (2)

- Minimum Data Set
 - Tools
 - Adequately powered cohort size and observation period
 - Reliable database for numerator / denominator ascertainment
 - clinician participation / adherence to protocol industry-supported factor distribution data
 - Strict definitions of
 - > PTP with / without previous inhibitor
 - ➤ Inhibitor (HT / LT)
 - standardized assay (? centralized)
 - sensitivity / specifically criteria
 - inclusion of recovery / survival data?
 - Frequency of monitoring
 - Outcomes

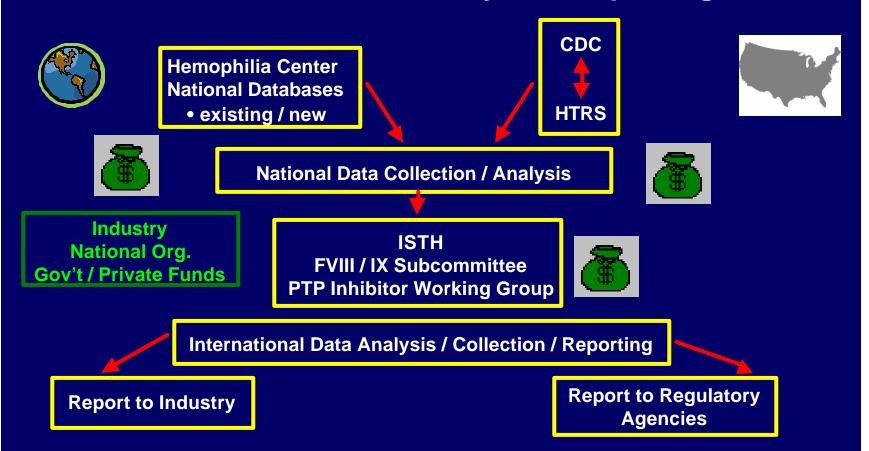


MDS Collection / Analysis / Reporting



Proposed PS Program / Funding

MDS Collection / Analysis / Reporting



Data Set (3)



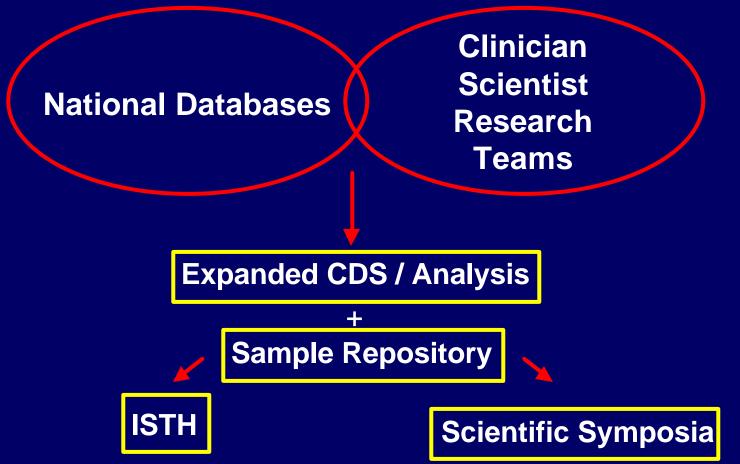
- Comprehensive Data Set
 - Defined by: Clinical investigators / scientists
 - Focus: Ascertain role of host and host / treatment interaction in PTP inhibitor formation
 - host hemophilia / immunologic genotype / phenotype
 - pertinent non-product-related inhibitor risk factors
 - type of hemorrhage / treatment specifics
 - anti-FVIII antibody characterization

Data Set (4)



- Comprehensive Data Set
 - Tools
 - Adequately powered cohort size and observation period (case controls?)
 - Comprehensive clinical database
 - Prospective / retrospective sample collection / repository

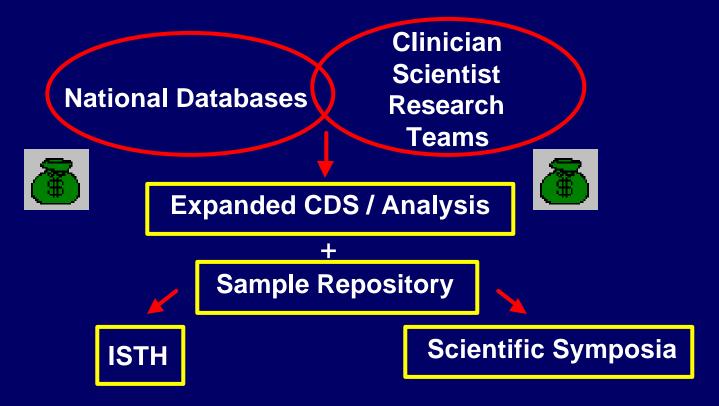
Comprehensive Data Collection / Analysis / Reporting



Proposed PS Program / Funding

Comprehensive Collection / Analysis / Reporting

Private / Public Research Grants



Where to Go From Here

Moving forward

- Panel Discussion
- Crucial Decisions